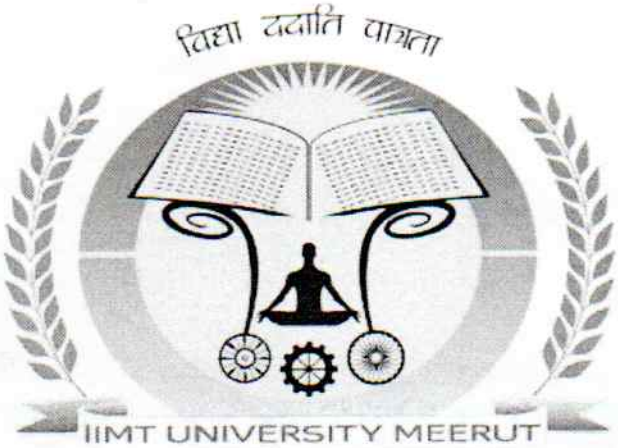
A
Synopsis
Entitled

"LAW OF SEDITION IN INDIA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ROLE PLAYED BY SUPREME COURT OF INDIA"

SUBMITTED BY

RAFIQ UDDIN
(RESEARCH SCHOLAR)

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN
(LAW)



Supervisor

DR. MITHILESH KUMAR YADAV
(Assistant Professor)

COLLEGE OF LAW
IIMT University, Meerut, U.P. 250001

Year 2021-2022

"LAW OF SEDITION IN INDIA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ROLE PLAYED BY SUPREME COURT OF INDIA"

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) has Section 124A, which is the legislation of sedition in India. Originally used in 1870 when Britain was still a colony, the word refers to any act or statement that sows dissatisfaction with the ruling elite. Though it underwent several revisions and reinterpretations over the years, the legislation persisted throughout independent India, regardless of its source. which "means the right to express an opinion"

According to Sir James Stephen:

In the United Kingdom, it is against the law to incite hate, contempt, or dissatisfaction against Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or her Government and Legislative Assembly. To incite dissatisfaction with His Majesty's work, to sow discord among social classes, or to encourage efforts to change anything else in the House of Parliament or the Judiciary in accordance with His Majesty's laws, whether it be in the Church or the state. It was said that: "Any person who, by speech or writing, by signs or appearance, or by any other means, causes or attempts to cause hatred or insult, or attempts to cause disaffection against the Government established under the laws of India." This includes behaviour that is derogatory, insulting, or disapproving.

Accordingly the IPC section 124 A:

A fine of up to three years' imprisonment and/or life in jail are the punishments that the offender faces. as a fine in accordance with the IPC's requirements. "Prince aims to restrict the freedom of the people"

Other cases of Mahatma Gandhi (1922):

Yet another great example is Gandhi's prosecution for his "Young India" piece. In order to draw attention to the wrongs done by the British, Gandhi used this instance. According to him, "the crown prince in the political chapter of the IPC designed to curtail civil liberties" was the Constitution and its infamous Section 124A.

Defination of sedition:

The Indian government will be the ultimate arbiter of any effort to sow discord or animosity. A crime is committed whenever disapproval happens.

Punishment for invasion:

Illegal offence.

The maximum penalty is three years to life imprisonment plus a fine. A person convicted of this crime cannot hold any public office. They must remain without a passport and appear in court when necessary.

What is an attack? without interfering or trying to cause hatred, criticism or discontent. Inviting or attempting to cause hatred, insult, or discontent.

Complaints include fraud and violence of all kinds. However, speech that does not promote or attempt to promote hatred, slander or prejudice will not constitute an offense under this section.

History of sedition:

When it came to ethnic ideas and movements, the British colonial authority resorted to political force to stifle them. Mahatma Gandhi and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, two prominent independence fighters, were tried under this statute. To ensure it was in line with democratic values and basic rights, the legislation was reinterpreted and challenged several times after independence. discussion. Striking a balance between the law's need to regulate civil society and the right to free speech is a difficult task. The application and meaning of the sedition statute were significantly impacted. Several landmark rulings have established critical criteria for assessing the efficacy of judicial interpretations of laws and the inherent right to free speech.

Important judgement related to law of sedition are:

1. State of Bihar v. Kedar Nath Singh (1962)

For all the hardship, this is the one thing that matters most. Despite limiting its functioning, the Supreme Court confirmed Section 124A's validity. It is not provocation to criticise the

administration in a non-tortureous manner.

2. State of Punjab v. Balwant Singh (1995)

The evidence presented here further supports Kedar Nath Singh's conviction. The defendants who chanted Khalistan slogans denied any intention of instigating violence and said they were only protesting.

3. State of Assam v. Arup Bhuyan (2011)

The need of having indisputable proof of a terrorist act is at the heart of this ruling. Torture does not automatically occur just because someone is a member of a group that forbids nonviolence.

4. Union of India v. Common Cause (2016)

The need of adhering to the Kedar Nath Singh Guidelines was emphasised by the Court once again. Always follow the letter of the law while making a judgement under Part 124A, and follow any precedents that may exist.

5. Uttamrao S/O Keshavrao Patwari v. State of Maharashtra and Anr. 500/- per person is the same price. The rules are absolute. There is no medical coverage.

6. The case of Dua: Journalist Vinod Dua is facing sedition charges after the Supreme Court ordered the filing of a FIR against him. Dua had previously attacked the Prime Minister's handling of the coronavirus in a video. While doing so, the Court reiterated its 1962 ruling in KADAR NATH v. STATE OF BIHAR that evidence of intent to commit violence or public disturbance is necessary to establish a case of sedition.

7. SG Vombatkere v. Union of India

The Supreme Court made its decision on whether or not to assign the case to a panel of seven judges on May 5, 2022. May 9, 2022 was the date declared by the government that it would reevaluate the strike policy. On May 11, 2022, the Supreme Court made the cautious decision to impose "no pressure" on Union's outstanding appeals. Like the previous opinion of this Court, I believe that the inflexibility of Section 124A of the IPC is out of place in today's social and political climate. Therefore, the aforementioned statutes shall be reevaluated by the Union of India. Civil freedoms were acknowledged by the court alongside state security and

justice. Juxtaposing these two points of view is no easy feat. The petitioners contend that this statute, which was enacted in 1898, is legally binding, and has been subject to misuse. The Attorney General also used the Hanuman Chalisa and other obvious instances of these rights being abused at the prior hearing. The government should immediately cease implementing the aforementioned legislation.

8.Hijab Ban in Universities in Karnataka:

In the above situation, we request the state government and all stakeholders to reopen schools and allow students to learn to return to school early. Taking all these demands into consideration, we ensure that all our students, regardless of religion and belief, wear saffron shawls (Bhagwa), scarves, turbans, religious flags, etc. in the classroom until further notice. We forbid them to wear them. We make it clear that the action is limited only to those schools where the University Development Committee has prescribed the dress code/uniform for students. It has been fixed so far.

9. Tara Singh Gopi Chand v. State (1951)

Background information and facts.

An examination of how the growth of individual liberty has altered the nature of sedition laws.

11. P. Jagjivan Ram v. One Rangarajan (1989)

Contemporary critisisms:

The practice has been controversial, with some claiming it is being used to prevent protests and suppress freedom of expression. Critics say the law often abuses political activists, activists and journalists. Calls are increasing for the law to be repealed or amended on the grounds that it is contrary to democratic values and fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These laws need to be reviewed. The sedition law, which prohibited rebellion, is a relic of colonial history.

The High Court of Justice has made a landmark decision by suspending all proceedings involving sedition until the government conducts a review of the statute this season. The Association and the government were ordered by a bench consisting of Justice Hima Kohli,

Chief Justice of India (CJI) NV Ramana, and Justice Surya Kant to record a FIR under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. Although this is just a preliminary ruling and the ultimate result will be different, it marks a watershed moment in the 162-year history of the legal system. It is not appropriate for the decision to be taken during this Parliament, given the gravity with which the CJI is now handling the complaints and the unwillingness of the Union government to review its previous approach.

Why is the Sedition Law important?

The law prohibits rioters, separatists and terrorists who endanger the public, cause and incite violence. Contributes to the stability of elected governments that could be destroyed through crime and violence. This is similar to contempt of court. Government elections are an important part of the governance system. Discrimination against the government may therefore be limited.

Essays on Problems with the Sedition Act and Arguments Against the Act:

A number of people regard the Sedition Act with suspicion, pointing out that it had its origins in the colonial era and that it may be used to weaken other safeguards. The legislation states that it has a chilling effect on criticism. According to what the Supreme Court said, just because you disagree with the government doesn't imply it's ill. Legal and legal criticism may therefore be diminished by sedition laws. Criminals who disrupt public order might face penalty under the Prevention of Crime Act, 2019 and the Indian Penal Code (IPC). There should be no doubt that India has taken steps to ensure freedom of speech since its 1979 adoption of the ICCPR. Consequently, there is a risk that individuals may be falsely accused of being lawyers due to the passage of the sedition statute. In order to ensure that no one is harmed in the future, everyone is concerned about this major issue.

Issues:

Disability System:

- Colonial leaders used rebellions as a way to silence critics of British rule.
- Singh and other freedom fighters were punished for their "seditious" speeches, writings and activities under British rule.
- Excessive use of the right to strike has an impact dating back to the colonial period.

The Constituent Assembly's position:

- The Church does not accept the inclusion of protest in the Constitution. Members believe that it will limit freedom of speech and expression.
- They believe that the Sedition Act can be used as a weapon to limit people's rights and the constitutionally guaranteed right to protest.

Ignoring Appellate Court Decision:

Sedition may only be defined as an act that causes or is intended to produce disruption, disrupt law and order, or provoke violence, according to a 1962 Supreme Court decision in Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar. Experts, attorneys, political activists, and students who disagree with a government policy should not be prosecuted since doing so violates the Supreme Court's precedent.

Insurgency Politics:

India is increasingly being described as electorally political, mainly due to its brutal and deliberate use of sedition laws. It is a symbol of freedom overshadowed by the laws of sedition. Democracy requires citizens to participate in debates and voice criticism of government policies. But the Sedition Act allows government officials to use obscure laws as a tool to influence public opinion and abuse power. The law of sedition became a tool to encourage the public to comply with government policies. There are many examples of governments using the Sedition Act to suppress dissenting voices to protect their own interests. With this work, I want to announce to our country how much this opposition against the law harms our country. The law prohibits nationalist, separatist and terrorist activities that could disrupt public order, lead to violence and lead to protests. It contributes to the security of the flag government, which may try to destroy them using illegal and violent policies. This is contempt of court. State registration is an important part of being a leader. Therefore, disrespect for the government can lead to imprisonment. Democracies have no existing laws dealing with legal challenges. Law is not enough in independent India. In democracies, people have the right to criticize the functioning of the government, and such criticism made in the name of protest should not be considered a crime. The Supreme Court upheld India's sedition laws as a democracy. This study will rely on a variety of qualitative data as it

requires a general understanding of the law of sedition in the context analyzed. Comprehensive and detailed explanation of documents and information regarding Sedition Law. The research is based on primary and secondary sources. Coming to the main points, the decision of the Supreme Court of India. According to secondary data, existing data and the quality of domestic and foreign journals are essential. Also consult the Internet, encyclopedias, electronic resources, and case studies from research centers. Government position. This is an inalienable and sacred right necessary to protect the freedom, liberty and dignity of all citizens. The government can speak and use its power. The country needs criticism to function properly. (freedom of speech and expression) and to ensure that all citizens benefit equally from these rights.

Controlling Rebellion and Justice: The Sedition Act helps the government fight against national rebellion, separatism, and terrorists.

Ensuring national security: Assists in preventing politically elected officials from being illegally or violently removed from office. To ensure the safety of the country, the legally formed government must remain in place.

Purpose of State Sedition Act : In the fight against terrorism, national sedition, and mischief, Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is important. However, in free democracies, dissenting opinions and criticisms of the government are vital components of a lively public discourse. You can't call these pranks. In order to ensure that judges and police officers are aware that free speech is safeguarded by law, the higher court should use its supervisory power. The scope of what constitutes a protest should be limited to matters pertaining to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India. The public at large ought to spearhead efforts to bring attention to the implementation of discriminatory policies. Even though India has been an independent nation for 75 years, the Chief Justice of India (CJI) questioned in 2021 why anti-Mahatma Gandhi and anti-Tilak constitutions remained on the books. It would be easy for the government to apply Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, according to the Chief Justice.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Indian Penal Code's Section 124A, which contains the statute of sedition, which has its roots in colonial laws, has long been the subject of contentious debate on the social, political, and legal fronts. This law, which was enacted to quell dissent against British rule, has persisted even in India's sovereign state. The use of technology to stifle democratic opposition and free speech is a common point of criticism. The fact that the state still has such a powerful tool in the sedition legislation is worrisome, even if the right to free speech is protected by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. Is it consistent with democratic principles? That is the issue that this poses. Supreme Court of India decisions such as Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar (1962) have been crucial in defining the scope and application of this law. Striking a balance between individual liberty and governmental protection was the Court's goal in this decision. However, there are valid issues over the adequacy and consistency of judicial oversight due to the frequent use of sedition allegations in contemporary times, particularly in politically heated contexts. The study's overarching goal is to learn how the Supreme Court has construed sedition throughout the years and whether or not judicial actions have effectively curbed its misuse. It is also the goal of the research to ascertain if any more adjustments to the law are necessary to align it with the principles of the Indian Constitution.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Bhatia, G. (2016), "Offend, Shock, or Disturb: Free Speech under the Indian Constitution" is a seminal work by constitutional lawyer Gautam Bhatia. In this piece, he examines the conflict between sedition legislation with the freedom of speech guaranteed by Article 19(1) (a) of the Indian Constitution. Efforts by the Supreme Court to safeguard constitutional rights, he argues, have often resulted in a cautious stance that legitimises the state's control over dissent. In the 1962 decision of Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar, the Indian Supreme Court sought to limit the scope of Section 124A by reading it to only include circumstances that incite violence. Contrarily, according to Bhatia, this regulation is too nebulous, allowing the state to exploit the clause while claiming to be attempting to maintain public order.

Chandrachud, A. (2014), Abhinav Chandrachud, a legal expert, examines the conflict that exists between judicial activity and constraint in sedition cases in his work titled "Sedition and the Law: The Supreme Court's Complicity?" which was published in the Indian Journal of Constitutional Law. In spite of the fact that Section 124A has a colonial background and has a chilling impact on free speech, he contends that the Supreme Court, which is supposed to be the protector of basic rights, has yet refused to invalidate it. Although the Supreme Court has sometimes upheld individual rights (e.g., in Balwant Singh v. State of Punjab, 1995), Chandrachud argues that the Court missed an opportunity to preserve democratic criticism by not entirely invalidating the Article.

Mahana, Golak. (2021), A variety of laws, including the Sedition Act, were enacted in India when the nation was governed by the British. The Indian Penal Code, 1860, specifically addresses sedition in Section 124 (A), which also details the punishment for this crime: a fine, three years in jail (with the potential of a life sentence), and maybe further time behind bars. To incite the people to revolt against the government they have elected is the goal of acts or sequence of acts that are characterised as sedition. Beginning in 1870, the British government began enforcing the Sedition Law. This study will examine the application of this legislation to the apprehension and eventual decapitation of independence movement leaders. The article will also set the scene for the Sedition law by discussing its background. Acts of seditious behaviour include any action that threatens the stability of the state, the authority of the government, or the rule of law, whether it be verbal, physical, or written. This article will focus on the sedition act and its interpretation by the courts, as well as its constitutionality. The fundamental goal of anti-sedition laws is to protect the independence and integrity of the

country. However, this law is generally considered to be among India's most divisive statutes. The main reason for this is because it limits people's freedom of speech and expression. Article 19 (1) of the Indian Constitution lays out the differences between sedition laws and the right to free speech. This article will teach you the difference. Finally, the paper will discuss a handful of landmark decisions that shaped India's Sedition Act and correctly defined its scope.

Narrain, S. (2011), In a modern democratic nation like India, what place does a colonial past that, by its own logic, holds that citizens have a moral and ethical obligation to respect the state and refrain from showing any disrespect, animosity, fury, or hostility towards the government that was established by law? This article focusses on this major topic and examines how these laws limit people' freedom of expression and make it harder for individuals to constructively criticise or oppose governments.

Noorani, A. G. (2010), The sedition act is examined historically and legally in the paper "Sedition: Colonial Legacy and Contemporary Relevance" authored by A.G. Noorani, a seasoned constitutional expert. An article on the research appeared in the E&PW. According to Noorani, democratic values are directly undermined by keeping Section 124A in place after independence. Despite acknowledging the Supreme Court's attempts to limit the scope of sedition in the Kedar Nath Singh case, he criticises the court for not going far enough in deleting the legislation. Noorani notes that the judiciary's unwillingness to forcefully oppose presidential overreach is shown by the legislation's ongoing application against students, activists, and journalists.

Pandey, Nitya. (2022),Whenever any procedure has been begun against any speech uttered by any individual, there is always a dispute that is sparked in India over the rules that are relevant to freedom of expression. There are three possible parties involved in this matter: Kanhaiya Kumar, who is affiliated with Jawaharlal Nehru University; Hardik Patel, who is from Gujarat; or the separatists of Kashmir. In all of these kinds of situations, there is always a heated discussion about the difference between the concepts of seditious speech and freedom of speech, and it seems that these kinds of discussions will continue in the future as well.

Pattnaik, Ayesha. (2022), Section 124(A) of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) lays forth the laws for sedition in India, which is examined in this article. It is now against the law to voice

disapproval of the government. In this article, we take a look at how India's sedition laws worked during the colonial and constitutional regimes. In order to uncover a pattern in the implementation of the statute across different political regimes and historical periods, this socio-legal study aims to examine the media and political discourse surrounding sedition cases. To determine whether the sedition act undermines democracy, this study adopts a socio-legal stance instead of a purely legal one. It elucidates how the Indian legal system has shaped contemporary India's national narrative, which pits human rights and individual sovereignty against the nation-state and national interests. Furthermore, it contends that the law has been instrumental in post-colonial India in creating a legally enforceable national identity while simultaneously permitting the subversive monitoring and punishment of people via the use of nationalism as a political tool.

Shah, Jhalak & Pachauri, Shantanu. (2017), There have been renewed concerns over the undemocratic nature of sedition laws and their validity in the current constitutional democracy due to their widespread usage in recent instances. It is quite sad that these regulations have remained in place even after colonial rule ended. A examination of the sedition laws' application by several Indian courts shows that these rules are no longer relevant to modern society, and it also offers some recommendations for updating its application. Everyone has the inherent right to freely express themselves in a democratic country like India. Even while the existence of the law of sedition is permitted by suitable limitations on certain rights, it is of the highest importance to determine its scope. The foundation of our nation's constitutionalism is the Rule of Law, and it is in conflict with this ideal to unilaterally accuse someone of sedition. An attempt has been made in this page to compile all of the discussions around the potential repeal or revision of these laws. The inclusion of this clause in our law books and the criminalisation of it seem to be unjustified within the context of our democratic society.

Singh, Aditi. (2022), The Internet utterly transformed the accessibility of information resources a few of decades ago. Because of the Internet, both the way information is exchanged and how people interact have been changed and transformed. The content has also been heavily criticised and has become too thick as a consequence of people expressing their views and opinions from all over the world. India has grown throughout the years, but it has also had its fair share of problems and separatist movements. It is illegal because Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, makes it a crime to declare hatred or to seize power;

this is in contrast to India, a democratic nation that acknowledges the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression. Actually, it's a reality that some people cross the line into immorality and make the nation less cohesive. It is within the realm of the state to impose reasonable limitations in the interest of the country, but it is the responsibility of the court to determine the validity of such restrictions. Despite the fact that hate speech is wreaking havoc throughout the country and deserves to be controlled, the crime of sedition has, unfortunately, been misused recently. There is a difference between the act of hate speech and its presentation in writing and its dissemination in popular culture. This research aims to examine how the Indian government limits people's freedom of expression and how Indian politicians and the media contribute to hate speech through the dissemination of biassed ideas and inspiring news. An example of hate speech is shown in the article when a politician's word or biassed media coverage causes a community to be disturbed, violent, or even killed. Furthermore, the data shows how controversial opinions are now being disseminated via social media.

OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the historical evolution and constitutional position of the sedition law in India
2. To critically analyze the landmark judgments delivered by the Supreme Court of India
3. To identify the ambiguity and loopholes in the interpretation and application of sedition laws
4. To compare India's sedition law and its judicial treatment with that of other democratic nations
5. To suggest legal and policy reforms based on the role of the Supreme Court

HYPOTHESIS

H01 : Sedition law under Section 124A contradicts the freedom of speech under Article 19(1) (a) and affects personal liberty under Article 21.

H02 : Despite the Supreme Court's guidelines, sedition law is often misused to suppress dissent and free speech.

H03 : Reforming or repealing sedition laws in line with global practices can balance free speech and national security.

H04 : The Supreme Court has limited sedition's misuse, but its inconsistent stance allows executive overreach.

H05 : Countries like the UK and US, which have reformed sedition laws, better protect free speech without harming national interest.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to solve problems that come up and comprehend the reasoning behind your approaches, it is vital to follow a well-defined methodology while doing research. The title of this doctrinal study is "Law of Sedition in India: With Special Reference to the Role Played by the Supreme Court of India." The research project is described by these terms. Legislation, constitutional provisions, judicial decisions, and academic opinion may all be thoroughly examined using this technique in the field of law. Collecting and analysing legal ideas from both primary and secondary sources, including statutes, case laws, and constitutional documents, as well as commentaries, journals, and legal magazines, is an integral part of doctrinal research.

This research aims to examine the development and application of sedition legislation in India, specifically Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. Following this, it assesses the Act's constitutionality in light of Article 19(1)(a), which ensures the right to free expression. In order to comprehend how judicial interpretation has defined the limits of sedition legislation in India, it has been discovered via the investigation of significant judgements that the role of the Supreme Court has been investigated. In addition, the research takes a look at how the state has used the sedition act recently, specifically to see whether it follows democratic principles and human rights guidelines.

A comparative approach is used in this research, which investigates the ways in which different democracies have dealt with sedition laws and the ways in which they have amended or eliminated them respectively. The United States of America, Australia, and the United Kingdom are among the nations whose legal systems are mentioned, as well as international human rights agreements. We are able to determine whether or not the rules of sedition in India are in accordance with international human rights standards by comparing the two systems. In order to collect qualitative data for this study, primary legal sources were combed through. These sources included the Indian Penal Code, Constitutional provisions, Supreme Court and High Court decisions, Constituent Assembly Debates, and the Indian Penal Code. A number of secondary sources, including legal commentary, reports from the law commission, research papers, and online legal databases, were used to a significant degree. An analytical technique was used in order to evaluate and comprehend the legislative provisions, judicial judgements, and policy ramifications. With a particular emphasis on the role that the Supreme Court plays in maintaining the balance between governmental interests

and individual liberties, the overriding objective of the research is to give well-informed findings on the significance, relevance, and constitutional validity of India's sedition act.

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The purpose of this research is to collect as much data as possible on how the Indian law of sedition has changed and been applied throughout the years, with an emphasis on how the Supreme Court has interpreted and decided cases involving this act. This study aims to provide insight on the many ways in which current sedition laws have been either curtailed or allowed by rulings made by Indian courts. By examining the courts' consistent or inconsistent treatment of sedition cases, researchers want to ascertain the degree to which the Constitution has contributed to protecting the right to free expression. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the research will suggest changes to policies and laws to keep laws from being used to stifle opposition and to make sure they are applied in a way that respects human rights and democratic principles. Finally, the research hopes to add to the continuing discussion on how to balance citizens' rights to free speech and assembly with the need to keep the country safe in a constitutional democracy.

TENTATIVE CHAPTERIZATION

1. Introduction.
2. Literature review.
3. Historical background of law of sedition.
4. Constitutional provision regarding sedition law in India.
5. Role of supreme court of India in sedition law.
6. Conclusion

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

[1] Queen Empressvs. Bal Gangadhar Tilak ILR 1898 22 Bom. 112

[2] Government of India, Law commission of India discussion on Sedition30.08.2018 edition

[3] " Explained Sedition, Defamation, AFSPA laws that Congress wants to repeal or amend. " 2019. The Indian Express.

[4] " Section Details. "N.D. India Code Section Details. penetrated May 23, 2022.

[5] " The Sedition Law Time to abolish the spot on Indian republic " 2022. ORF.

[6] Vishwanath, Apurva. 2022.

[7] " The Indian Express.

[8] Yadav, AvinashK., Vikram Singh, RintuM

[9] " decrypting the history of Sedition law in India. " The Leaflet.

[10] Appx. 800 Landmark judgement by supreme court of india on sedition,

[11] www.lifelaw.org

[12] Manupatra law.org.in

[13] www.wekipedia.org

[14] Supreme court live.org.

[15] Bhatia, g. (2016). Offend, shock, or disturb: free speech under the indian constitution. Oxford university press.

[16] Chandrachud, a. (2014). "sedition and the law: the supreme court's complicity?" indian journal of constitutional law, vol. 8, pp. 140–162

[17] Mahana, golak. (2021). Understanding sedition law in india. The journal of unique laws and students. I. 10.59126/v1i3a16.

[18] Narrain, s.. (2011). 'Disaffection' and the law: the chilling effect of sedition laws in india. 46. 33-37.

[19] Noorani, a. G. (2010). "sedition: colonial legacy and contemporary relevance." economic and political weekly, vol. 45, no. 8, pp. 11–14.

[20] Pandey, nitya. (2022). Sedition vis-vis right to speech.

[21] Pattnaik, ayesha. (2022). Loyalty, liberty, and the law: analysing the juxtaposition of nation and citizen in the indian sedition law. Social & legal studies. 31. 10.1177/09646639221086859.

[22] Shah, jhalak&pachauri, shantanu. (2017). An analysis of sedition law in india. 1.

[23] Singh, aditi. (2022). The judicial approach of sedition on social media. 4. 1-23.

Dr. MITHILESH KUMAR YADAV
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
IIMT UNIVERSITY, MEERUT

RAFIQ UDDIN
RESEARCH SCHOLAR
IIMT UNIVERSITY, MEERUT